THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. III.—No. 19 SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1916 Price One Halfpenny

"SANS PEUR ET SANS REPROCHE"

FRANCIS SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON

By JAMES H. COUSINS.

When with dark wrongs we waged our strife,
I found you pure, past praise, or frown,
But, in the blinding light of life,
Saw not your hovering martyr crown;
Nor dreamed that when, in April showers,
New life's green banners were unfurled,
You, in the clash of deadly powers,
Should fall, and, *falling*, shake the world.
Oh! now forgive these eyes that far
Held me from measure of your height,
And saw not, in your war with war,
You of your end had inward sight,
And heard around vicarious head
God's thunders to the nations call:
Life is not nourished on the dead;
Who take the sword, by sword shall fall.
Forgive my love, that saw no need
For such loud end in face of spring
For you, who were a selfless reed
Where Freedom's breath ceased not to sing.
Oh! honour, honour dogs your feet,
Who, with a moment's breath to live,
Let not death's bitter spoil life's sweet,
But stood as One who said: *Forgive,*
Father; they know not what they do.
Ere the reluctant rifles cried
(Nay, to new life saluted!), you
On their blind error smiled and died.
Yea, and upon our shattering grief
You smile, in knowledge deeper grown,
Saying: *You count my life a leaf*
By some dark wind to darkness blown.
It is not so. And there you leave
The fact, and to new business press,
A soul, one-purposeful to weave
Love's garment for a world's distress.

Surely, in that exalted place
Where lauding seraphs round you press,
Some wistfulness will cross your face
Echoed upon our heart-loneliness;
I want no harp save one that thrills
Marching the hosts of Reason down
To war with darkness 'twixt the hills.
And somehow—though we know not how,
Or may not know the well-known face—
Someone will glimpse your placid brow,
And feel you strongly in your place;
You whom no power or pride e'er awed,
Whose hand would heal where sharp it fell,
Smite Error on the throne of God,
And smile on Truth though found in Hell.

HANNA SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON

By MURIEL MATTERS.

I have just come from seeing Mrs. Skeffington off to Dublin. It is only a fortnight since she came to London, but one seems to have lived a long time with her—one learns so much. Testimonies concerning her husband continue to come from all parts of the world. He was, and will continue to be, a great inspiration to many, for in taking a vigorous hold on life he seemed to cry to all: "Come, let us take hands, for this day we are alive together!" But the wonder of it is that he, through her, should still be proclaiming his message, and that those who could hardly be said to have known him are aware of his direct challenge "to live, and to live more abundantly."

THE SHEEHY SKEFFINGTONS

The tangled web of old injunctions, which remain in one's consciousness despite the intervening years, given by parents, teachers, and other elders who claimed their prerogative, unravels in the presence of this woman, who never talks of virtues, but lives and moves the embodiment of what were meaningless as mere admonitions. How real those qualities of which are heard and of which we read in the lives of heroes and saints, become in the presence of the living thing! The thread of virtue is straightened out, perfected, along the path of her life. Of course, she is brave with a courage one never knew before; of course, she is patient as only one can be with a purpose firm, unfaltering. Of course, she is loving—for she learnt only love from him, and knows nought of the spirit of revenge, for did he not pass with a smile on his face and no fear and no hatred in his heart? When his spirit flamed up and out to its highest that April morning not Francis Sheehy Skeffington was the victim. Poor men of the firing squad with tears in their eyes and memories unforgettable, in their hearts they saw and knew their conqueror. The power of the enfranchised spirit known to him, when will it reveal itself to them?

We can have no knowledge of what time must elapse before souls in bondage rouse themselves and realise the magic of impartial love which alone can bring "peace on earth," but positive we may be that to walk and talk with Francis and Hanna Sheehy Skeffington, and their spiritual kin, must bring us nearer to that realisation.

We ask for the Public Inquiry which the Prime Minister has promised concerning the murder of Sh. Skeffington—it seems strange for me to write that line, so convinced am I of his living presence—for the system of which that was but a manifestation stalks through our land. Ireland feels its tread; its smallest children are apprehensive, and some of them, like little Owen Skeffington, know its worst. Twice has this child had to face militarism. As you know (for Mr. Dillon stated it in his speech in the Commons May 9th, I think)—the military raided Mrs. Skeffington's house, and, having forced an entrance, rushed down the stairs with pointed bayonets, commanding Owen to "put his hands up." Only one sharp little cry, and the child asked, "Are they going to kill us?" To comfort him his mother answered, "No! They are the defenders of women and children." But children are wise—I wonder if Owen knew? I think he must have, for, later, as he and his mother came out of church, having attended a Requiem Mass, and the congregation were confronted with the military, he asked again, "Are they going to kill us?" and, receiving no answer, said, "I know you won't mind dying, mamma, but I want to die by myself": meaning that he didn't want the assistance of the military towards that end.

T.N.T.—THE LATEST INDUSTRIAL POISON

The high explosive called T.N.T. is brought into the shell-filling factory in the form of a powder. When heated and mixed with a nitrate, it forms a thick liquid, in which state it is poured into the shells. T.N.T. is a death-dealing agency on the battlefield: it is also dangerous to the workers who prepare it for its murderous work. T.N.T. is most readily absorbed into the system of the worker through the lungs, by inhaling, either the dust which blows about when T.N.T. is in the dry powder state, or the fumes which rise from it during the mixing and shell-filling processes. T.N.T. also affects the skin, roughening it and turning it yellow, causing eczema.

The symptoms of T.N.T. poisoning resemble pneumonia, jaundice, and pitch cancer, contracted in the manufacture of patent fuel, which has long been scheduled as a dangerous trade. T.N.T. processes have been scheduled since May of this year. The Home Secretary has power to make any regulations that he may think necessary for the protection of the workers in the trades scheduled as dangerous, and the workers or their dependants are entitled to claim compensation for illness or death caused by the employment.

Medical knowledge of the effects of this latest industrial poison is as yet in its early stages, but already it is known that workers cannot live in daily contact with it for more than a few months together, and it is necessary to remove those who are exposed to its dust and fumes to other work in the open air from time to time. T.N.T. attacks the red corpuscles in the blood, and changes the hæmoglobin into methænglobin. It also attacks the tissues of the organs, especially the liver. The workers suffer from headache, giddiness, and nausea. In the early stages of absorption their lips become blue-grey. As in white lead works and other dangerous trades, so in T.N.T., though only a minority of the workers may actually die whilst engaged in the occupation, all the workers suffer in health, either to a greater or to a lesser extent. But the effect of T.N.T. appears to be more mysteriously insidious than that of any other form of industrial poisoning, as the following cases indicate.

At a certain Welsh shell-filling factory where T.N.T. is used, the factory surgeon had an arrangement with the management that no employee should return to work after illness without a certificate from him. This doctor examines the T.N.T. workers in the factory once a month, and a register is kept in which the results of the examinations are recorded by numerals, as follows:—1A—normal; 2A—early signs of T.N.T. absorption; B—something affecting general health; C—something more serious; D—worker to be suspended from employment. When early signs of absorption, as at 2A, appear, the rule laid down is that the worker must be kept under observation *by the foreman*, and if no improvement follows must be put to work outside the T.N.T. sheds. A tremendous responsibility is thus thrown upon the foreman, who possesses no medical knowledge, whilst doctors themselves, as we shall presently see, are liable to make most serious mistakes in these cases.

A lad of 20 years of age went to work at this Welsh shell-filling factory on February 28th, 1915. He was first seen by the factory surgeon on March 21st, 1916, and his record was then marked 1A—normal. On April 19th the doctor again marked him 1A. A few days before April 28th the lad visited the factory doctor's surgery as a private patient, saying, as far as the doctor remembered, that he had had "a cold." He believed, it appears from what he told his workmates, that he had had pneumonia. He told the doctor further that he had vomited once a few days before, that he "felt sick and had a little pain in the stomach." His tongue was "furred and large and flabby." *This was only about a week after his health had been recorded as normal* in the factory register. The doctor advised him not to go to work, and on April 28th certified the lad was unable to follow his employment owing to nausea and abdominal pain. *On May 13th the doctor gave the lad a certificate of fitness to return to work on May 15th.* The lad asked that the certificate should state that his illness had been caused by T.N.T., as otherwise he would be deprived of compensation. He was anxious to return to work, and he was probably getting short of money. The doctor "hesitated very much" as to whether he was justified in adding to the certificate the words, "due to T.N.T. absorption," but eventually decided to do so. The lad went back into the factory and worked in the filling and mixing room for 8½ hours that day and the next. At five o'clock on the third day (May 17th) the doctor examined him, and found that he was suffering from jaundice, and that his lips were slightly blue. The lad was surprised that the doctor at once suspended him and ordered him into hospital, for he felt quite well. But though he went into hospital the next day, he did not realise for about a month that anything was seriously wrong with him, for during that time he was able to dress and to go out each day. In the doctor's words:

"He appeared to hold his own for some time, at one time I thought the jaundice was lessening; about three weeks before death a little rambling appeared; the next day he was all right, but the next night there was a little quiet delirium. He got slowly weaker, pulse quicker, until he became drowsy and comatose. On May 18th, I thought the liver was of normal size. It remained so for two or three weeks, and then it began to shrink."

The lad died on July 6th. He was then blind. After his death it was found that the liver weighed only 30 ounces, as compared with the normal 50 ounces. The liver, kidneys and heart all showed that death was due to the absorption of T.N.T.

The doctor did not think that the jaundice was caused by work on the 15th, 16th and 17th, but believed that the T.N.T. which caused it had been absorbed prior to the original illness and had remained latent during the time in which the patient appeared to improve.

In a second case which had occurred previously at the same factory, the man was first examined in August, and stated to be in normal health. A similar health record was made in September and October. In November it was recorded that

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THE WOMAN'S
DREADNOUGHT
Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.
Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation.
400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E.
Telephone EAST 1787.
Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
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Per column ...	2 15 0	Per page	8 0 0
Per half-page ...	£4 10s. 0d.		

Miscellaneous advertisements 1d. a word, minimum 1s. for twelve words.
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Vol. III. No. 19 Sat., August 5th, 1916

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

WHO ARE THE BETRAYERS?

The Government has tried in vain to shift the burden of making a decision in regard to franchise and registration on to other shoulders.

The embarrassment of Ministers is entirely due to the fact that they are not prepared to take the responsibility of giving votes to all. Quite naturally. As soon as an alteration of the electoral system is suggested, those who wish for women's enfranchisement, those who desire the sweeping away of property barriers, and those who demand a special franchise for all soldiers and sailors, begin to press their claims. Every one of these sections realises the great difficulty of bringing any franchise question to legislative birth. This difficulty, of course, arises mainly from the comfortable belief of the average voter that a franchise which includes himself cannot be much improved, and of the average elected person that the electorate which chose him can scarcely need additions. The task of bringing any Government to the point of changing the franchise being one that only the greatest effort, aided by the most favourable combination of circumstances, can accomplish; those whose mission it is to procure the enfranchisement of any excluded section of the people, do no more than their most elementary duty in pressing the claims of the section to which they are pledged, when the great long-looked-for opportunity comes. Any section which fails to press for inclusion is guilty of abysmal folly.

We have always heard much of the betrayal of the women's suffrage cause by men politicians who have been pledged to support it, but have failed when the critical moment came. It is unwise to make these charges too freely, for as a rule, political betrayals would be impossible but for the lack of organisation and want of steadfastness of those who support the cause that is betrayed.

Just at this juncture there is danger that the cause of women's enfranchisement will be betrayed, not by its opponents, but by the apathetic bungling of its supporters.

Some women who were prepared to die for the vote two years ago seem altogether to have forgotten it now. Others flinch from demanding for their country the everlasting benefit to be derived from the enfranchisement of its women, making the extraordinary excuse that "the country is at war," though, of course, in time of trouble the nation most needs its women's help.

We regret to see that Mrs. Fawcett, on behalf of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, has issued a manifesto stating that—

"if the proposed new register is limited to reinstating on the roll of voters these men now serving their country in the Navy or Army who have lost their qualifications through not fulfilling the conditions of residence which the present electoral law enforces, we should not raise, or attempt to raise, the consideration of our claims."

Advocates of manhood suffragists and militarist suffragists continue to press the claims of those whom they believe should be enfranchised.

In effect they say to the Government: "Things have reached a deadlock. You must make alterations, but when you do you must bring these people in." The action of the National Union is tantamount to saying to the Ministers: "The claims of women are now in abeyance. You can relieve yourselves of all embarrassments, extricate yourselves from the deadlock, and set the electoral machine going again indefinitely. We shall not interfere. We may be losing a golden opportunity for women, but no matter—it is war time; it is not good form to ask for votes."

The N.U.W.S.S. has evidently overlooked the possibility that the Government Bill may be introduced originally in a form to which the N.U.W.S.S. would not object, and that amendments to widen the scope of the measure so as to enfranchise further sections of men may be inserted during its passage through Parliament. No amendment to give votes to women will be accepted by the Speaker, as our experience of the last Reform Act has taught us.

The *Manchester Guardian* has been urging the claims of manhood suffrage, but deprecating demands for womanhood suffrage until after the War. Perhaps having noticed the loophole which the N.U.W.S.S. has provided for those who wish to appear supporters of the women's cause without doing anything to forward it, the *Manchester Guardian* now says that a "Registration" Bill should be introduced to allow votes to be recorded and claimed by post, and to retain any man on the register who has lost his vote by absence.

To put itself right with the women, the *Guardian* says:

"Any extension of male franchise accompanied with a refusal of the women's claim would at once lead to protests as energetic as they would be justified."

But it matters not to us whether the proposed measure is to be called a Franchise Bill or a Registration Bill. If there is time to make changes there is time to give Votes for All.

The Government's franchise proposals are to be made before the Parliamentary recess. EVERYONE WHO WANTS A VOTE SHOULD THEREFORE WORK FOR IT NOW.

LLOYD GEORGE'S ORDERS.

On July 27th a conference was called by the Women's Industrial Council to discuss the regulations just issued by the Ministry of Munitions fixing the rates of payment for women's work. A resolution was passed declaring it to be "extremely discreditable" that the Ministry should fix "a standard time-rate of 4½d. an hour for women over 18." A protest was also made "in the interests of men and women alike against the payment to girls of a lower rate than that paid to adult men doing the same work." It was pointed out that the piece-rates, which vary for women and girls from 2½d. to 4d. an hour, instead of being lower than time-rates should be fixed so as to guarantee at least time and a quarter to piece workers. Exception was taken to the introduction of the principle of individual bargaining made possible by the new Munitions Order. The weakness of the protest made by the conference against the low wage scale fixed by the Ministry of Munitions is that no indication was given as to what wage the conference desired. The latest Order fixing wages for women and girls employed on work "which prior to the War was not recognised as men's work" must be considered in conjunction with the earlier Order fixing £1 a week minimum day-rate for women doing work which they can prove to have been done by men. The £1 a week is absurdly low, for the men's minimum day-rate is 30s. to 33s. Until those who wish to abolish the sweating of women are prepared to demand for them the same wages as men, not much progress can be made. No rate of wages can long remain satisfactory whilst the cost of living is mounting up so speedily, as at present. The only wise course, in the interests of both men and women, is to bind the women's rates to the men's. Only thus can the principle be established that the worker must be paid by work, not by sex.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

We have received the following resolution from the workers engaged in the dangerous process of dope varnishing at Hooper's Aircraft Works, Chelsea:—

"We, the working women and girls employed by Messrs. Hooper and Co., beg to tender our thanks to the Editor of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT for agitating on our behalf for better conditions, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support the paper and bring it before the notice of all working women."

We heartily thank the workers for this kind message, and trust that substantial improvements in their conditions will soon be secured.

The Times states that: "A peace demonstration has taken place in Constantinople. A crowd of many thousand Moslem women assembled before the Palace of Dolmabagtche, making eager protestations and appealing to the Sultan to put an end to the War. Eventually they were dispersed by the police."

NO MORE "CHARITY"

A Demobilisation Committee has been formed, consisting of Mr. Frederick Huth Jackson, as chairman, Mr. W. A. Appleton (General Federation of Trade Unions), as vice-chairman, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (Labour), Sir Hugh Bell (employer), Col. Sir Edward Ward, and the Earl of Lichfield. This committee recommends the setting up of more committees, which appear to be on the lines of the National Relief Fund Committees, to find work for five or six million soldiers, sailors, and munition workers after the War.

We do not want any more "charitable" schemes for the workers. We advise the two Labour representatives on this committee to get off it and make ready to demand justice for the workers, not charity.

Mr. Clifford Allen, Chairman of the N.C.F., has fought the fight of the conscientious objector steadfastly. Our good wishes go with him.

W.S.F. members intending to "Lobby" for the Vote should write to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at once.

HUMAN SUFFRAGE

The following letter in regard to Franchise and Registration has been sent to the Prime Minister:—

Dear Sir,—In certain political quarters electoral changes are now being advocated which would make military and naval service the basis of a vote.

Since the War began, members of the Government have repeatedly declared that the men retained in industry are serving their country as truly as those who fight, while the help of women—apart from their first service to the State as mothers—has been called for, and thousands have answered the call. Therefore, on the ground of national service there would be great injustice in confining an extension of the franchise to sailors and soldiers. While calling attention to the injustice of this proposal as it stands, no one would desire that men should lose their votes through absence at the War. But the point we desire to emphasise is that never before was the need so great for the enfranchisement of the whole people, and especially of women.

After the War, problems vitally affecting the lives of married women and of wage-earning women will have to be faced, and without the vote there is no guarantee that their interests, and the special contribution which their experience of life enables them to offer, will be duly considered. Anything less than womanhood suffrage would not give fair representation to women. The enfranchisement of women occupiers would give the vote chiefly to elderly widows, who cannot represent workmen's wives and the younger workers. Votes for women occupiers and wives of occupiers would leave out most of the single women.

In our opinion, the only just and democratic electoral reform, and the only workmanlike way out of the present franchise tangles, is the single franchise—a vote for every adult man and woman on a short residential basis.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) Percy Alden, M.P.; W. A. Appleton (Secretary, General Federation of Trade Unions); W. C. Anderson, M.P.; Margaret Ashton (City Councillor, Manchester); Bertha Ayrton, M.I.E.E.; Eleanor Barton (ex-President, Women's Co-operative Guild); Arnold Bennett; Elizabeth Bolton, M.D., B.S.; Margaret Bondfield (National Administrative Council, Independent Labour Party); Rosalind Carlisle (Countess of Carlisle); Janet Case, M.A.; John Clifford, D.D.; Stanton Coit, D.D.; Margaret Llewelyn Davies; W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; Robert Donald; Lewis Donaldson (Rector of St. Mark's, Belgrave Road, Leicester); W. Moore Ede (Dean of Worcester); E. C. Fairchild; Isabella O. Ford; A. G. Gardiner; Katherine Bruce Glasier, B.A.; F. W. Goldstone, M.P.; J. Hereford (Bishop of Hereford); L. T. Hobhouse; John A. Hobson; Richard D. Holt, M.P.; Robert F. Horton, D.D.; Leif Jones, M.P.; George Lansbury; L. Susan Lawrence, L.C.C.; Emmeline Pethick Lawrence; J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.; E. Lincoln (Bishop of Lincoln); Mary Macarthur (National Federation of Women Workers); Margaret McMillan; Catherine E. Marshall; Anna Martin; John Masefield; H. W. Massingham; Rosalind Nash; Henry W. Nevinson; E. Sylvia Pankhurst; Marian Phillips, D.Sc.; M. L. Broadley Reid; A. Maude Royden; Ettie Sayer, M.B., B.S.; Evelyn Sharp; Robert Smillie (President, Miners' Federation); Ethel Snowden; Philip Snowden, M.P.; L. Deane Streatfield; H. M. Swanwick, M.A.; J. H. Thomas, M.P.; G. J. Wardle, M.P.; Sidney Webb; Beatrice Webb; Ethel M. N. Williams, M.D., Aneurin Williams, M.P., L. S. Woolf; James H. Yoxall, M.P.

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The Edinburgh, Glasgow, Berwick-on-Tweed, and Manchester and East Lancashire Branches of the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage have written to the Government in regard to the Franchise situation:—

"The Edinburgh Executive calls on the Government to incorporate women on equal terms with men in the Parliamentary Register, and announces its determination to oppose by every means any alteration of the franchise which does not include women."

Glasgow.—"We now learn that a Franchise Bill is to be brought in which ignores the claim of women, and as such a measure will be both an injustice and a betrayal, it will be met with uncompromising opposition from this Federation. For our action the Government must be held responsible, as the introduction of such a measure will violate the understanding that matters of a contentious nature would not be brought forward during war time."

Berwick-on-Tweed.—"We would strongly resent any alteration of the Register which does not make full provision for the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men. We feel that, after the noble way in which the women have come forward to help in this great crisis, it would be an ignoble and dastardly act for any Minister or Government to ignore the just and righteous claims of the women to have the franchise."

Manchester and East Lancs.—"*Any attempt* at revision of registration, &c., which does not include provision of votes for women on as democratic a basis as that for men will be the call to an agitation on our part that not even the war and its needs will be able to check. Do not let it be said that women are to be again put off with compliments *minus* justice'."

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IS THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" "SINCERE"?

This footnote to a letter by Miss Winifred Holiday appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" on July 24th:—

[Disabilities which might be removed without raising controversy are those due to removal from home, whether for munition work or military service. We should, of course, be glad if the Government were converted to women's suffrage, but should doubt whether anything would be gained by urging the point—Ed. "Guard."]

On July 31st Miss Sylvia Pankhurst wrote pointing out that the "Manchester Guardian" is advocating and predicting that the Government's forthcoming electoral proposals will be on a manhood suffrage basis, though sections of the Coalition are opposed to it. The editor appended the following footnote:—

[It is a question between urging the Government to do something which they may conceivably be persuaded to do and something which it is impossible to believe that this Government at this juncture would think of doing. —Ed. "Guard."]

On August 1st Miss Margaret Ashton wrote that the "Guardian's" comment on Miss Pankhurst's letter was "absolutely astounding." The editor replied:—

[We do not know why our correspondent should be astounded. If the franchise is extended for men—certainly if it is so widely extended as it would be by introducing military service as a new qualification—women must be included, or the extension resisted. We have said so and repeat it. If, however, the proposal should be merely to provide that absence on service abroad or on munition work shall not disqualify any person otherwise qualified the case would not arise, though women might still plead war service as a new and strong ground for enfranchisement.—Ed. "Guard."]

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

July 25th.—In reply to Mr. Byrne, who asked whether 10s. 6d. a week is pension enough for a wounded soldier who has lost a leg, Mr. Forster said: "It was carefully considered by the Select Committee." Mr. McKinnon Wood explained that naval men are allowed only 1s. for each child, whilst army men got 2s., because the sailors are better paid than soldiers.

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Mr. Byrne stated that at Frongoch Camp a six-inch hot pipe is working full pressure night and day in one of the dormitories where 200 Irish prisoners sleep, and the ventilation is insufficient. Mr. Samuel stated in his turn that the sanitary conditions at Frongoch were reported to him as excellent. He did not deny the existence of the hot pipe, but explained that the beds were well removed from it!

But why a hot pipe at all in hot weather, and was the room built for 200 beds?

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The allocation of part of the National Relief Fund, which was subscribed for civil distress, for the relief of soldiers, who ought to be properly paid by the War Office, was raised by Sir Kinloch Cooke. Mr. Forster replied that the money was used "to provide for the families of soldiers and sailors in times of distress. That was not a military purpose." The War Office appears to be trying to evade repayment.

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Mr. Will Thorne reported that in Birmingham a number of shell makers and other machine workers are standing idle, whereas all the young Belgians at the firm are found regular employment.

Dr. Addison promised to make enquiries.

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On the debate for a Supplementary Vote of Credit of £450,000,000 Mr. Hogge made a brilliant plea for increasing the separation allowances. He explained that when the wife's separation allowance was fixed it was intended that 8s. 6d. should be for food and 4s. for rent. Owing to the increased cost of food by 61 per cent., the 8s. 6d. sustenance allowance is now only equal to 6s. 6d., and he pointed out that wives and mothers do not know that they are entitled to extra rent allowance up to a maximum of 8s. if their rent exceeds 4s. a week, and asked that this should be made clear. He also quoted cases where pensions to disabled soldiers had been refused; but on his writing to the authorities they were invariably granted. Mr. Hogge greatly deprecated this procedure, which, of course, means that those who have people of influence behind them get pensions, whilst others do not.

This is precisely our own experience. Soldiers and sailors' wives and relatives should join the League of Rights. For particulars apply to 400 Old Ford Road, E.

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July 26th.—Mr. R. McNeill stated that insane soldiers are classified as "criminal lunatics." Mr. Samuel tried to explain that it is merely a classification, and in no way affects the treatment of the soldiers. The Treasury grant is paid in respect of these persons. Should the classification be changed the grant would cease.

What red tape!

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On his deathbed James Connolly urged his wife to go to America. Mr. Ginnell pointed out that Mrs. Connolly, who is an American citizen by birth, has been refused a passport for herself and daughters, one of whom was born in America. She sold her home under promise of a passport to the United States.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that passports are only issued on the recommendation of the Lords Justices of Ireland, and that the Justices had made no recommendation in this case.

Is it not enough to have made Mrs. Connolly a widow, without denying her the right to return to her family?

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Mr. Montagu, the Minister of Munitions, in reply to Mr. Barnes, stated that the return of the deported Clyde workers was being considered, and that the matter is the subject of communications with the trade unions.

At last!—But on what terms will the deportees be permitted to return?

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The Prime Minister stated, in reply to Mr. Snowden, that at the end of the period of imprisonment the conscientious objectors whose claims are rejected by the Central Tribunal, "will be held to serve in the Army." The position of the men who refuse to undertake civil employment under the Home Secretary's scheme is still undecided.

The Home Secretary's scheme is itself still "in the air."

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Mr. Ginnell asked the Prime Minister to state the composition of the Tribunal and the character of the promised public inquiry into the shooting of Francis Sheehy Skeffington and the two other journalists at Portobello Barracks, also into many other cases of shooting.

The Prime Minister replied that he had only promised an inquiry into the Portobello Barracks cases, and that the composition of the Tribunal "is in course of settlement."

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Mr. White and Mr. Byrne asked why Members of Parliament had been refused permission to visit Arthur Griffith, an untried Irish prisoner at Reading.

After some altercation, Mr. Samuel promised Mr. White the permission "if he attaches any importance to it."

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July 27th.—Mr. King questioned the Home Secretary in regard to the arrest of a British subject in Paris on March 11th. This man had lived in Paris since the outbreak of War, acting as agent to munition firms. In June the man was told that the French Government had decided to discharge him, but he was still kept a prisoner, and his lawyer was told that his arrest was due to the British police. Mr. Herbert Samuel replied very vaguely, the only definite piece of information given in his answer being that the man had been sent back to England.

We desire to know more about this case. The right of asylum, so important to reformers in advance of their age, seems to be threatened by such procedure.

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Lord Robert Cecil said that the British Government has offered to exchange all the interned civilian prisoners over 50 years and all over 45 who are unfit for military service, men of military age to be interned in a neutral country.

Why not exchange all the civilians, of whatever age? We learn that there is 25 per cent. of insanity in the internment camps on both sides.

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Mr. Ginnell asked whether the military authorities sanctioned the bombardment of the headquarters of the Cumann-na-mban nurses during the Rebellion, the arrest of the nurses, and the cutting of red crosses from their dresses by the soldiers. Mr. Forster stated that the women arrested had nothing to do with the Red Cross, and that they bore arms. Mr. Ginnell described the reply as "insolent." There was a scene, and finally the Speaker ordered Mr. Ginnell to withdraw, after which the Prime Minister moved the suspension of Mr. Ginnell, who refused to go. The Speaker called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Mr. Ginnell, but he still refused. The Speaker suspended the sitting "until such time as the hon. member has withdrawn."

Ginnell walked out after six minutes. But what if he had not?

FRANCHISE AND REGISTRATION.

Major Hunt asked "when the new registration will be begun, and whether the Cabinet has decided to include in it all soldiers and sailors who are serving or have served during the War?

The Prime Minister replied: "The Government will introduce proposals on the subject of registration. I cannot at the moment anticipate their scope."

Mr. Churchill: Of course those proposals will be before the House before the Bill is brought in.

The Prime Minister: They will be before the House.

Mr. Wardle: Will they be introduced in the form of a Resolution?

The Prime Minister: I would not like to pledge myself—either a Resolution or the Bill.

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Mr. Swift MacNeill urged that the Dukes of Cumberland and Albany should be deprived of their titles and orders. The matter has been agitated by those who attach importance to it for some time past.

Titles and orders seem to us not worth troubling about. But we remember that Roger Casement lost his title very swiftly.

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Mr. Anderson showed up the lack of accuracy in the lists of persons alleged to be absentees under the Military Service Act which are posted up in various districts. Some of these men are already fighting in France, some hold badges from the Ministry of Munitions, one was exempted as a conscientious objector.

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Colonel Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck again complained that women War Office clerks work from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., six days a week, for 25s.

Mr. Forster explained that some of the women are recommended for 30s., and receive it!

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Dr. Addison stated that 5,000 men had been "released" from Woolwich Arsenal during the last three months as a result of dilution of labour.

THE BABIES' MILK.

Mr. Jowett stated that the Tuberculosis Order, 1914, has been suspended, which means that animals found to be tuberculous need not be slaughtered, with grave danger that tuberculous milk and flesh may be offered for human food.

Mr. Acland asked Mr. Jowett to talk with the Board of Agriculture, and refrained from answering the question. Why?

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July 31st.—Mr. W. Thorne alleged that Messrs. Edwards & Sons, the great dairy farmers, raised their milk to 6d. per quart last week, and are threatening small milk vendors to have their supply stopped if they do not charge 6d. per quart.

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Mr. Field stated that the Hain Steamship Company, for the year ending June, 1916, paid 35 per cent. dividend, and after paying war taxation had a profit of £486,025, against a 20 per cent. dividend in 1915 and a profit of £7,681.

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Mr. Anderson drew attention to the dissatisfaction amongst British seamen at the introduction of cheap Chinese labour.

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Mr. Anderson stated that the average selling price of South Wales coal, which was 16s. before the War, is 24s. per ton.

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The case of two American citizens being refused permission to land at Liverpool to proceed to Ireland to administer the Irish Relief Fund of America was stated by Mr. Byrne, who, in Mr. Ginnell's absence, seems to bombard the Government with questions. Mr. Samuel admitted the fact and made no satisfactory excuse.

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Mr. Flavin complained that a number of young Irishmen were at a dance at Mare Street, Hackney, when police and military appeared, and took to the police station all the men who happened not to have their registration papers with them.

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The case of carpenters, men of military age, being discharged from a controlled factory and women substituted, was raised by Mr. T. Wilson, who asked whether the women were cheaper. Dr. Addison said that the firm will be required to observe the rates required by the Ministry, if not already paying them.

What! 2½d. to 4½d. per hour? Why not give the women the same wages as the men whom they replaced? That would prevent unfairness.

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In reply to a question Mr. McKenna stated that an annual sum of £50,000 a year for ten years is being lent by the British Government for an indefinite period, and without interest, to a private money-making company called the British-Italian Corporation, Ltd., which is to work in collaboration with an Italian firm. "There will be no public issue," said Mr. McKenna, "the capital having been subscribed privately." The "Marconi" gamblers have no doubt had a chance to take part in this latest deal. Why should the nation lend money free of interest to private speculators, whilst our war taxes are heaped high to pay the interest on the money lent by these same speculators?

Mr. McKenna said that this subsidy might well constitute a precedent, and that he is prepared to do the same for Russian-British companies. But there is no money for old-age pensioners!

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Mr. W. Thorne stated that the employes of Messrs. Serpell & Co., biscuit makers, Reading, and Government contractors, are out on strike, the wages to married men being as low as 18s. a week and those of girls and women workers 9s. and 13s. weekly. Mr. Forster had no information to give!

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Mr. Henderson stated that the attendance of children at elementary schools in England and Wales was for children aged 12 and over 13, 632,009 in 1915, 626,735 in 1916; aged 13 and under 14, 435,437 in 1914, 437,629 in 1915, 426,207 in 1916; aged 14 and under 15, 35,167, 33,624, 25,184 respectively.

IRELAND.

Mr. Dillon moved that it was "vitally necessary and important that the Government should immediately disclose to the House the plans for the future government of Ireland . . . ." In the course of a brilliant speech he showed how the Government had fooled the Irish over the recent Settlement question, and said: "I really cannot understand how any statesmen can face their countrymen or Europe after they have been guilty of being involved in a transaction of that kind." With reference to not coercing Ulster he argued that for 116 years the overwhelming majority of the Irish people has had to submit to a system of government which it detests. A system which the Hardinge Commission—composed of men who had been failures in their previous public careers—stated to be "anomalous in quiet times, and almost unworkable in times of crisis." He deprecated strongly the British practice of sending over gentlemen with no knowledge of Irish affairs—finally he failed to see how England and her Allies could proceed with the settlement of Europe on the principle of full justice for all small and oppressed nationalities, when coercion was sanctioned in Ireland. Poland was no worse off than Ireland—why should it be favoured? The Prime Minister condemned Mr. Dillon's speech on the ground that he dealt with the past. He again expressed his regret at the Government failure, and announced that the Castle system, which he himself stated has "completely failed," was to be revived under Mr. Duke, K.C., as Chief Secretary—a Unionist, by the way. To deal with cattle drivers the Government decided to revive the Coercion Act of 1887 instead of court-martialling the offenders! Mr. Redmond was very diplomatic, though condemnatory in tone. No one suggested a possible remedy.

Ireland is left under martial law with a garrison of 40,000 men, with the Defence of the Realm Act put into force under the slightest provocation. No Lord Lieutenant will be appointed yet. What is being done with his salary would interest us! It might be devoted to helping the victims of the Rebellion. The English Government under a Liberal Prime Minister now rivals all the black past in its avowed callousness.

MUZZLING AN M.P.

Mr. Ginnell, M.P., has been fined £100 for using the Irish form of his name in order to gain admission to Knutsford Military Detention Barracks. The serious side of the matter seems to us that the Government should have taken steps to prevent Irish Members of Parliament from interviewing their imprisoned countrymen in order that the conditions of their imprisonment may be brought to light and their grievances remedied.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

INTERVIEW WITH A FRENCH DEPUTY.

In an interview with Mr. Abraham Bezalel, Hon. Sec. of the Foreign Jews Protection Committee, M. Marius Moutet, Député de la Chambre des Communes, and a member of the Franco-British Inter-Parliamentary Committee, said:—

"I can, of course, only express an opinion on this subject in so far as it touches the common interests of France and Great Britain. . . . The attitude of the British Government may have serious consequences in France in possibly reviving a campaign to which the French Government put an end by the application of Liberal measures. The question of the compulsory enlistment of Russian refugees, especially the Jews, was raised by the Nationalist and Anti-Semite party. The refugee population was alarmed and fearful of being forced into special regiments like the Foreign Legion, or of being deported to Russia, or interned in concentration camps. I wrote to the Minister and received a reply that he had never entertained any idea of compulsion or threats, but simply wished to appeal to the consciences of those who were receiving protection and hospitality in France, in the hope that they would regard it as their duty to defend the land of liberty.

"We pointed out to the Minister of the Interior that it was not just to compel men who were in the country, not of their own free will, and were not admitted to the army because they were political refugees and had no status as citizens. We added that the victims of religious persecution could not be expected to fight for a liberty they had never known, since they had been driven from their own country, where their own people were still suffering terribly. They had not acquired the rights of citizens in the country of refuge. And we declared that the agitation seemed to us both dangerous and futile, since it would make us appear to be taking to persecution for an absolutely insignificant result.

"The exodus of these refugees to other countries would be exploited by the pro-Germans as the result of Russian influence on France, at a time when we are standing as the champions of the rights of nationalities. Instead of procuring equal rights for the Jews from Russia, we should appear to be sacrificing many of our Liberal principles by thus limiting the right of asylum.

"The Minister accepted our arguments and appointed a committee, on which champions of the Jews, such as M. Durkheim, the well-known sociologist, and professor at the Sorbonne, were admitted. This committee, which was composed of men of very high standing, made the report mentioned above, and the committee came to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to proceed further.

"I do not know the position of the Jews in England, but it is surely to our common interest in this question not even to appear to be yielding to a demand from Russia while she refuses to accept our demand for equal rights for Jews. If we are the champions of the rights of nationality, as I believe we are, and this war is a war for Liberty, our duty is to do nothing to coerce those who have neither rights nor liberties.

"We cannot disregard the opinion of neutral countries, and it is clear that they will believe that England is yielding to pressure from Russia. The refugees will say that, after being driven from their country, they found no asylum in the countries in which they had put their trust.

"That is all I could say to the British Government if any of its members were to honour me with a discussion of this important matter. I should urge: (1) that they should rouse an anti-Semite agitation here; (2) that they should not give satisfaction to Russia if Russia will not give satisfaction to us; (3) that they should avoid making us appear in the eyes of neutrals as persecutors defying the principles which we are supposed to be defending."

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

WE APPEAL TO OUR READERS TO SEND 1s. EACH TO THE DREADNOUGHT FUND THIS WEEK. *Our* DREADNOUGHT is a lifeboat. Won't *you* help to keep it afloat?

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th.
Hague Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Lynch.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 8th.
Piggott Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Lynch.
40 Glaskin Road, 8 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Lynch.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 to 10 p.m., Reading Room.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Club.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th.
124 Barking Road, 8 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Parsons.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th.
Morpeth Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Lynch.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 13th.
Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Mrs. Drake.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.

Bow, 400 Old Ford Road. Secretary, Miss Price.—Successful meetings held in Victoria Park and at Hyde Park, and our usual local pitches. Miss Pankhurst's meeting on July 30th was most successful. Our members met at the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 26th, and lobbied Members of Parliament on the need for immediate Peace negotiations. We hope to enrol as members our regular attenders at our open-air meetings. We feel we have their sympathy, and would welcome their support in our general work. A warm welcome awaits them.

DREADNOUGHT sales, week ending July 29th, 1289. Mrs. Holloway, 560; Miss O'Brien, 200; Miss Harriet, 194; Miss Price, 124; Mrs. Greer, 62; Nurse Smith, 50; Mrs. Payne, 42; Mrs. Savoy, 36; Mrs. Eglinton, 24; general, 2.

POPLAR. 20 Railway Street. Secretary, Miss Stephen.—We thank Miss Lagsding and Mrs. Groves for serving the milk on Sundays while Mrs. Shiette is indisposed, and thanks are also due to the Poplar girls for turning out and selling papers at the Sunday meetings. The lectures which Mr. Scurr has been delivering every Wednesday to interested audiences are now discontinued until the first Wednesday in September, when we hope to see some new faces. DREADNOUGHT sales, total 300. Mrs. Bertram, 8; Mrs. Rounce, 8; Poplar Clinic, per Nurse Connolly, 108; general sales, 136. COLLECTIONS: Misses K. Lagsding and M. Carr, at Green's Yard, 13s. 7d.; Misses E. Lagsding and D. Morley, at Cubitt Town, 10s. 3d.; Miss Stephen, 3s. 2d.

HACKNEY. 40 Glaskin Road, Well Street. Secretary, Miss Stephen.—At the last meeting it was decided to postpone further meetings until September. DREADNOUGHT sales, 60.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Hon. Sec., John W. Alexander, Esq., 99 Brighton Grove.—This Branch continues to hold its regular outdoor meetings on Sunday nights. On Sunday, 23rd ult., the speaker was Mr. E. Hunter, and 7s. worth of literature was sold, and 4s. 6d. collected.

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

VISIT TO THE GARDEN CITY.

By kind invitation of the Hampstead I.L.P., a visit of W.S.F. members is being arranged to the Garden City at Golder's Green. Members should meet at Bow Road Underground Station at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, August 27th. Tickets, price 1s. 3d., including train and tea, may be obtained from this office and Branch Secretaries.

A correspondent reminds us that August 8th is to be kept as "Mothers' Day," and suggests that we should ask our readers to write to the members of the Government and say that what mothers most need is the vote. We think this an excellent suggestion.

Conference, September 2nd, 3 p.m., at 400 Old Ford Road, E., on "The Industrial and Political Position of Women Now and After the War."

Caxton Hall Exhibition, December 7th, 8th, and 9th, from 3 to 10 daily.

BREAKING THE ICE.

A number of W.S.F. women members, some with their babies, went to the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 26th, to tell their M.P.s what they think of the War and to beg that peace negotiations shall be commenced immediately. Their reason for doing this is the misery they and all belonging to them are suffering, which every day seems to increase.

Children and old-age pensioners are going hungry owing to high prices. But what the women pleaded most for was to have their husbands and menfolk back from that terrible European murder called a war. They said "those that glorify the War should change place with those in the trenches" and should "fire the shots instead of making the bullets." One Member of Parliament said, "But you don't want the Germans here," and the woman replied: "No! and *they* don't want to come; *they* want to get home to their wives and children the same as our men do. This is a capitalist war, and they want to keep it on long enough to secure their profits that they have made because they have had the shipping in their own hands. But we can't wait. We want peace now." A good many Irish Members and some others who passed through the lobby were sympathetic, and at the end of the day I am sure a number of them realised that the working women are waking up, and that in spite of the lies in the Press about the glory of war they are not going to allow it to go on longer than they can help.—C. DRAKE.

T.N.T. (Continued from Front Page).

he showed slight signs of absorption. The same signs were still present at the December examination. The man was then put to outside work, and appeared to be normal on January 11th. On February 8th he had blue lips, and complained of headache, *but the doctor did not order that he should cease working in the T.N.T. sheds.* Between the February and March examination the man was away ill for twelve days. This was not reported to the factory surgeon: probably the rule in regard to this was not made until later. In his illness the sufferer sent for a local doctor, who had no knowledge of T.N.T. The patient was in bed with a high temperature, and the doctor diagnosed his complaint as influenza. On March 21st the factory surgeon again examined the worker, and noted that he still had blue lips and that his face was yellow, but that there was no jaundice. He marked 2A in the factory register, *leaving it to the management to observe the patient's progress and to give him work in the open air if they, in their lack of medical knowledge, thought advisable.* On March 26th, after being back at work for a time, the man was again ill in bed. The same local doctor who had treated him before was again called in, and found him suffering from pain in the abdomen. The doctor diagnosed intestinal colic. He saw the patient again on March 28th at 2 p.m., and found him "very delirious." The doctor "thought he was suffering from one of two things, hysteria or deep-seated pneumonia." After injecting morphia the doctor left. He was sent for next day, and found the patient dead. The factory surgeon certified that the deceased had blue lips five days before, but the outside doctor who attended him did not "notice" them. He certified that the patient died of pneumonia. An autopsy was held, and it was decided that death was due to double apical pneumonia. It was not stated that this was due to T.N.T., though it was found that the liver was below the average size, and there were other features suggestive of T.N.T.

This case occurred before the death of the lad, the story of which we have already given. When the two cases are considered together the mysterious workings of T.N.T. poison become better understood. We wonder whether, if the man had survived the attack of pneumonia, his case would have developed like the lad's, and whether he would have died at length from jaundice.

Overalls are provided for workers in T.N.T., who are instructed not to take any food into the sheds, and to remove their overalls and carefully wash their hands before taking a meal. It is well known, however, that the danger of absorption through the lungs is very much greater than through a little powder getting into the mouth accidentally through sticking on to the fingers. All the time that the workers are exposed to T.N.T. fumes or to an atmosphere laden with T.N.T dust their lungs are steadily drawing the poison in. Overalls in such cases serve chiefly as conscience-soothers for those responsible. More drastic expedients might be resorted to—respirators, masks, even helmets like those worn by the diver to cover head and neck, india rubber gloves for the hands and arms. The question of ventilation is being studied. The T.N.T. boilers are fitted with hoods, from which pipes convey the fumes into the open air. More might be done. The T.N.T. liquid might be mixed by mechanical means. Arrangements might be devised for pouring the liquid into the shells by an arrangement something like that of a biscuit oven, and the shells might be capped mechanically so that when they appeared for unloading by the workers no fumes could escape.

But so long as T.N.T. is used the danger of T.N.T. poisoning cannot be wholly eliminated, though the number of workers exposed to the danger of poisoning can be reduced. In the potteries the use of fritted lead reduces the danger of lead poisoning for the majority of the workers, but *someone* must undertake the "fritting" process, and that someone is sure to suffer. Exhaust fans can be used to draw off dangerous fumes and dust, but someone has to clean out the apparatus, and that person will suffer.

Women T.N.T. workers can claim an additional halfpenny an hour beyond the piece-rate of 4d. an hour and time-rate of 4½d. an hour which the Ministry of Munitions has just fixed. Human life is cheap!

* * * *

After August 30th men are to be barred from certain kinds of work in munition factories throughout France, and the work exclusively confined to women workers. The list includes all the processes and stages of shell-making which do not require exceptional physical exertion or very exceptional skill. This includes T.N.T., we conclude. Most of the British T.N.T. workers are women.

WHO SUFFERS MOST BY THE WAR?

Miss Muriel Lester offers a prize to the writer of the best essay on "Who Suffers Most by the War?" This competition is open to all over 14 years, and we are glad to announce that Wilfrid Wilson Gibson has consented to act as judge. Essays must reach this office by August 31st.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Anon, £10 1s.; Mrs. Brimley, 2s.; Hyde Park, per Mrs. Walker, 2s.; Miss Malvin, 6d.; H. Lemonoff, Esq., 6d. COLLECTIONS: East Ham Town Hall, £1 0s. 3½d.; Bradford meeting, per H. Bayliff, Esq., £1 15s.; Southampton, per Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, 10s. 5½d.; Hampstead, per Mrs. Holloway, 4s. 6d.; Chandos Hall, 4s. 4½d.; Poplar, per Miss Stephen, 3s. 6d.; Canon Street Road, 3s. 2d.; Master Tudor Davies, 2s. 6½d.; Hackney, per Miss Stephen, 2s. 2d.; Osborn Street, per Miss Harriet, 1s.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. Drake, 5s.; Miss Mary Fox, 2s. 10d.; Mrs. Wheaton, 2s. 6d.; Miss S. M. Newsome (monthly), 1s.; Thomas Orr, Esq., 1s.

BABIES' ROOF GARDEN.—Miss Thomas (collected), 11s.

MILK AND DISTRESS.—Miss Pelly (10s. monthly), £2; Miss Fryer, £1 1s.; Misses Prunella and Avril Pott, "Fines for our sins," 11s. 6d.; H. R. Lewis, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Miss Betty Scott, 6s.; H. W. Dickinson, Esq., 5s.; H. Douglas, Esq., 5s.; Miss Hilda Black, 5s.; Mrs. Hylda Ball, "A Thankoffering," 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Miss M. A. Barker, 5s.; Mrs. Cecil, 5s.; Miss F. G. H. Coster, 4s. 6d.; Mrs. Rintel, 4s.; "West Adams," 3s.; T. A. De Vere-Artlett, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Dickinson, 2s. 6d.; Mr. P. Walters, 2s. 6d.; Miss Ellen Smith, 2s.; Mrs. Spill, 2s.; Miss Neale, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Bate, 1s.; Miss Helen Lindsey, 4d. COLLECTIONS: Miss M. J. Handley, £2; L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 7s. 9½d.; Miss Udny, £1 1s. 3d.; Misses E. Lagsding and M. Carr (Green's Yard), 13s. 7d.; Mrs. Crabb, 10s. 5½d.; Misses K. Lagsding and D. Morley (Cubitt Town), 10s.; L.S.A. Polishing Department, 6s. 0½d.; Miss Thomas, 5s.; Master Douglas Dickinson, 5s.; Griff H. Davies, Esq., 2s. 6d.

CLOTHES &c.—Mrs. Pitkin, girls of the L.C.C. County Secondary School, Dalston, per Miss Rich, Mrs. Giles.

BOOKS.—Mr. Hawkins.

EGGS.—Lady Margaret Sackville.

FLOWERS.—Miss E. D. Sinclair, Mrs. Herzberg, Mrs. Lamming.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead National Food Fund.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHERS' ARMS.
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

124 BARKING ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

A DANGER SIGNAL.

The hot weather comes as a welcome change to many people, but to the babies of East London it brings serious dangers. The infant death rate in the district immediately surrounding the Mothers' Arms is 152 per thousand, whilst the rates in Poplar and Bromley are also high. Children suffering from the hot weather plague—infantile diarrhœa—will be brought to us in a state of collapse during the next few weeks. They can all be treated in our nursery and clinics with good chance of recovery if friends will provide the necessary funds.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROBLEMS OF PROSTITUTION. THE SHIELD. (7½d. post free quarterly.) Summary of Royal Commission's Report on Venereal Diseases. (2½d. post free.) Warning to Men in Regulated Countries. (1½d. post free.) Present Moral Conditions in Indian Cantonments. (ditto.) —Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, 19 Tothill Street, S.W.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS—PLEASE NOTE.—A National Rank and File Conference has been convened by the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Amalgamation Committee for Saturday and Sunday, August 5th and 6th, 1916, and all Unions catering for women in Engineering Industry are urged to send delegates. Please apply to Hon. Sec. for full particulars—W. F. WATSON, 26 Priory Road, Acton Green, London, W.—Advt.

VICTORIA DAIRY—R. P. Evans, 17 and 19 Ford Street, E.—Pure rich milk delivered punctually. New laid eggs from Wales twice weekly.

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
W. WOODS & SONS, *Family Bakers*

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